

Harding Saves \$94,000,000

More for U. S.

Aggregate Result of Economy Policy Now Fixed at \$609,000,000 in Letter Sent to Speaker Gillett Aug. 10 Estimate Shaved

Total Cost of Conducting Government in 1922 Now Set at \$3,940,000,000

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The Administration expects to effect an aggregate reduction in government expenditures for the fiscal year of 1922 of \$609,000,000, instead of its previous estimate of \$500,000,000. President Harding informed Congress through a letter to Speaker Gillett, made public today. In addition, the letter said, the Treasury would provide for the payment of estimated public expenditures out of other receipts to the extent of \$170,000,000. This would make a total cut in expenditures of \$609,000,000.

On the basis of the latest estimates received from the various departments and establishments, the President said, the total of expenditures for the next fiscal year now stands at \$3,940,000,000, a reduction of \$94,000,000 from the estimate of \$4,034,000,000 submitted to Congress on August 10.

Deficiency Items Considered

The President's estimates were submitted in connection with the transmission of supplemental and deficiency estimates of appropriations amounting to nearly \$188,000,000, which he said were taken into consideration in arriving at the expenditures total for next year. The President's letter said he "has the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental and deficiency estimates of appropriations in the sum of \$187,922,576.74."

"As a factor in their consideration it is to be noted that on August 4, 1921, the Secretary of the Treasury stated before the Committee on Ways and Means that, according to the latest estimates received from the spending departments and after taking into account all estimated reductions in expenditures reported to date, the Treasury estimates that the total expenditure for the fiscal year 1922, for which provision should be made out of the current revenues of the government, will be about \$3,940,000,000, a reduction in current revenues and expenditures below the fiscal year 1921."

Revised Estimates Reduced

"At the time this statement was made by the Secretary of the Treasury the Committee on Ways and Means had been under the impression that the executive pressure upon the spending departments, inaugurated at the meeting called by the President of the body of the business organization of government, had not been fully developed. On August 10, 1921, after a conference, announcement was made through the Secretary of the Treasury that the Administration, in co-operation with the Committee on Ways and Means, had determined to reduce the ordinary expenditures of the government for the fiscal year 1922 at least \$350,000,000 below the revised estimates presented by the Treasury on August 10. It was also announced that the Treasury would provide for items of estimated public debt expenditure for the fiscal year 1922 out of other public debt receipts during the year to the extent of \$170,000,000. Thus the expected aggregate reduction in expenditure for the fiscal year 1922 on the above basis was announced as \$520,000,000, leaving the estimated total expenditure for the fiscal year 1922 as of date, August 10, 1921, about \$4,034,000,000.

In fixing the figure of \$4,034,000,000, the estimated total expenditure for the fiscal year 1922, the expenditures under the supplemental and deficiency appropriations of \$187,922,576.74 asked for herein were, in the main, taken into consideration.

\$94,000,000 More Saved

"It is possible, however, to state now that the expected aggregate reduction in expenditures for the fiscal year 1922 on the basis of \$429,000,000, instead of \$500,000,000, added to the reduction of \$170,000,000 provided for out of other public debt receipts, makes the expected aggregate reduction in expenditures for the current fiscal year \$609,000,000 instead of \$500,000,000. With the expenditures under the supplemental and deficiency appropriation of \$187,922,576.74 taken into consideration, the details of estimated expenditures for 1922, as now received from the various departments and establishments, stands at \$3,940,000,000, a reduction of \$94,000,000 from the August 10 estimate of \$4,034,000,000."

Mother and Four Die in Fire

Dragged Out Once, She Dashes Back to Her Children

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 3.—John Greenberg was burning wood in the kitchen range in the back of his store last night trying to keep warm while he slept. The fagots were too long and he couldn't close the stove. One burned in two, a flaming coal fell on the floor, burned a rubber gas pipe and set fire to this gas torch. In five minutes the house was in flames. Upstairs Mrs. Greenberg and eight children were sleeping. With the cry of alarm three sons and one daughter made their way to safety. One son, Nathan, dragged his mother to a window, but when he let go of her to open the window she rushed back into the fire, where her other four children were trapped, and died with them. The husband escaped.

26 War Dead Reach Dublin

Flags Lowered for Irish Who Had Enlisted in America

Special Cable to The Tribune
DUBLIN, Nov. 3.—Lowered flags on every vessel in the Liffey to-day welcomed to Dublin a death ship that carried the bodies of twenty-six Irish-American soldiers who died in the war. They were men from all parts of Ireland who had gone to America, enlisted there and fought under the Stars and Stripes or the Union Jack. Fourteen were from Munster, five from Ulster, two from Connaught and two from Leinster.

U. S. Firm Gets Soviet Grant

RIGA, Nov. 3.—Negotiations have been concluded between the Soviet government in Russia and an American company by which the company has obtained a concession for mining asbestos in the Ural Mountains, according to a radio dispatch received from Moscow. The concession is to run twenty years.

Voice Carries 3,000 Miles in Test of Armistice Day Device

Wire Between San Francisco and Arlington Delivers Words Without Flaw, Assuring Perfect Rendition of Harding's Tribute to Dead

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The call of a bugle, the chime of bells and the voice of a man were swept across the continent from San Francisco to-day, to be hurled out over a wide stretch of ground about Arlington Cemetery, with every note, every jangling vibration of the bells and every spoken syllable as distinct as though sounded a hundred feet from the listeners' ears. Yet the sounds originated in San Francisco. The speaker stood on the roof of the great Civic Auditorium there, and the music came from phonograph records played in the building on which he stood for an audience 3,000 miles away.

It was the formal dress rehearsal of the mechanism by which President Harding's voice would be heard in the nation's homage on Armistice Day over the casket of America's unknown dead from France, will be carried to an audience waiting before the amplifiers in New York and to another gathering in San Francisco to share in America's great day of tribute.

There was a long reading of speeches from the stage of the amphitheater here to be carried out over the wires to San Francisco. The voice of the reader went on and on, and the audience waited for the first time that first listened to this from every point about the great marble structure to a distance of more than half a mile. Every note and hollow sound clearly to every nook and hollow, and clearly to every nook and hollow of thousands could

Navies Will Be Discussed First In Arms Parley

(Continued from page one)

the question of armament for the moment and address itself directly to the causes for armament.

"Underground Diplomacy"

The determination of the American government that these exchanges shall be kept as far as possible from the realm of underground diplomacy was reiterated to-day in highest Administration quarters. Officials say their plans for giving publicity to the proceedings of the conference are so complete as to assure the press the fullest information consistent with public policy, and give public opinion ample opportunity to play an intelligent part in shaping the decisions of the delegates. Secretary Hughes, chairman and spokesman of the American delegation, is expected to hold daily conferences with newspaper correspondents, and, in addition, it is possible that frequent statements may be issued telling the story of the development of the conference. The sessions are not open to the press and the public. The impression was given to-day, however, that a larger part of the real business of the conference would be transacted with open doors.

Lloyd George Says Envoys Will Have Full Powers

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Premier Lloyd George was asked in the House of Commons to-day whether resolutions adopted at the Washington conference would require parliamentary sanction in each country represented, or whether the delegates would possess plenipotentiary powers. To this the Premier replied:

"I am not in a position to answer the first part of the question, pending the outcome of the conference. The British delegates will be furnished with the usual full powers."

Holland Plans 69 Million 12-Year Naval Program

THE HAGUE, Nov. 3.—(By The Associated Press).—The Netherlands government has introduced in the Chamber of Deputies proposals for a new naval program involving an outlay of about 200,000,000 florins (about \$69,000,000) to be spread over twelve years. The main idea of the program, which embraces the establishment of new naval bases in the Dutch East Indies, is to supplement the existing fleet with a number of submarines, torpedo boats, and aircraft and mines, which would be available for the defense of Holland herself for the Dutch East Indies.

Premier Briand to Land in New York on Monday

ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP LAFAYETTE, Nov. 3.—(By Wireless to The Associated Press).—The steamer Lafayette, with the French delegates to the Washington conference aboard, is due to arrive at New York, according to the present plan, on Sunday evening. Premier Briand and the other members of the delegation will not land, however, until Monday morning. All the members of the mission are well, with the exception of M. Sarraut, who is suffering from tonsillitis.

Harding and Harry Lauder Win Foursome on Golf Links

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The President and Sir Harry Lauder were victorious at golf to-day against E. B. McClean and George B. Christian, President's secretary. The eighteen holes were played over the Chevy Chase links this morning.

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U. S. and Britain Control World, Borden Asserts

Canadian Delegate to the Disarmament Conference Calls National Autonomy Life of British Empire

Harding Aims Praised

Covenant to Insure Peace Termed Essential to the Welfare of All Countries

Sir Robert Laird Borden, Canadian delegate to the disarmament conference at Washington, said in an address at the Lawyers' Club yesterday that the United States and England combined have a power unequalled in world affairs and that they cannot escape the solemn responsibility resting on them.

Sir Robert said he recognized the covenant of the League of Nations to be defective in form, but he was convinced that its purpose commanded the intense support of the American people. The speaker outlined the growth of representative government among the nations that compose the British Empire and said he disagreed with those who believed autonomy of the dominions tended toward disintegration of the empire.

Covenant Is Praised

"Whatever may be the defects of the covenant," said Sir Robert, "it is surely a great thing that more than thirty nations represented at the Paris conference consecrated their future endeavor to that supreme purpose—the enthronement of public right and maintenance of the world's peace."

"Colonial rather than British statesmen," the speaker proceeded, "first saw that security and strength for the British Empire were to be found in the complete autonomy and full liberty that are the birthright of British self-governing nations. The Cabinet system of government which prevails in the United Kingdom and in the self-governing dominions is wholly unknown to formal enactments of law. Unfettered by such enactments, the system admits of flexibility and adaptability to new conditions and needs as they may develop from time to time."

"There are those in my own country who believe that these events tend toward disintegration of the empire. I affirm, on the contrary, that by this development the integrity and security of the British commonwealth can best be assured."

"The voice of that commonwealth in world affairs must not be the voice of the United Kingdom alone, but the voice of all the British self-governing nations. This principle, which is wholly accepted both in the United Kingdom and in the dominions. The method by which it shall be worked out in its form, but I am convinced that the practice has not yet been fully developed. It is confronted with difficulties of undoubted gravity, but none that are incapable of solution."

Solemn Duty Defined

"Upon the two great commonwealths of the world, the United States and the British Empire, there rests to-day a solemn responsibility—solemn as was ever imposed on any nations. It was entirely for you to determine whether or not you would enter the Covenant of the League of Nations. No one realizes more fully defects in its form, but I am convinced that its purpose commands the intense sympathy and full support of the American people."

"The same high ideal has inspired your President to convene this important conference at Washington. His action has been welcomed throughout the world and the nations join their prayers for fulfillment of his endeavor."

Weeks Fears Precedent

In Woodfill Promotion

Expected to Indorse Honor for Sergeant if Safeguards Are Inserted in Congress Bill

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Secretary of War Weeks has not fully decided on the attitude he will adopt toward the bill to be introduced in the House by Representative Woodruff asking that Sergeant Samuel Woodfill be commissioned a captain in the regular army. Sergeant Woodfill is the soldier named by General Pershing as having performed the most conspicuous feat of bravery in the American Expeditionary Forces. Woodfill wears the Congressional Medal of Honor and other decorations. The Secretary of War is understood to feel that as far as Woodfill is concerned no doubt exists as to the merit of the award. "He deserves well of his country," said Mr. Weeks, "and the question is what the country can do for him."

The War Department feels that the passage of a measure granting a commission to Sergeant Woodfill would establish a precedent which might well be invoked by men who held the D. S. C. medal for gallantry in action. War Department officials believe that Secretary of War Weeks undoubtedly will indorse the measure provided he is worded in such a manner that the War Department will not be obliged to grant such commissions to other soldiers for the asking.

Jews in England to Pray For Success of Arms Parley

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Special prayers for the success of the Washington limitation of armaments conference were ordered by the chief rabbi here to-day to be said on November 12 in all synagogues in England.

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The Coming Conference

(Continued from page one)

American citizen does not like to think of himself as in any sense an imperialist. He knows that in spirit he is not an imperialist, and that the fruit of his efforts will eventually vindicate his motives, as in the liberation of Cuba and the efforts to establish self-government in the Philippines. He knows that his people and his government do not covet one square foot of land anywhere on the surface of the globe, that they do not aim at supremacy on the sea in any waters, that they are ready to pledge the honor of the nation to any practicable projects of peace and just conduct, and he cannot, therefore, comprehend why voluntary agreements that have created a nation of forty-eight constitutionally governed states should not culminate in international understandings between really civilized peoples for their common welfare and the elimination of appeals to armed force.

Imperialism Turns to Sea

For the moment, however, imperialism is transferred to the command of the sea. Who is to possess this command? Why should any single nation be permitted to possess it, or even wish to possess it? Is it not plain that no one of them can possess it, or even claim it, without exciting opposition and eventually a union of forces against it? Is it conceivable that any nation possessing the resources and the vigor to defend its maritime rights will consent to have its commerce with friendly nations obstructed by the arbitrary enforcement of wide zones of blockade, unless it is itself interested in the naval enterprise which has instituted it? Marine imperialism, like every kind of imperialism, points ultimately toward war. Its pretensions incite preparation for war, not necessarily for the purposes of a counter imperialism, but for the legitimate defense of national rights which would unquestionably be violated if they were not defended.

I conclude, therefore, on this point that supremacy at sea, in the sense of absolute control of the sea, by any single nation or group of nations is intolerable to all self-respecting governments and peoples that intend to maintain their rights on the great highways of the world. Such a control intervening between a maritime state and its overseas possessions would be even less tolerable. So far as the Pacific Ocean is concerned, then, let it be said emphatically that no state bordering on that great highway of commerce ought to tolerate naval control of that ocean by any power, whatever its pretensions may be. It is the property of no single nation or group of nations. A race for supremacy in naval armament on that ocean means that some one is eventually to win it and alone to dictate the law of the Pacific. No one may justly claim this prerogative. No one should be permitted to assert it on the ground that it had the most and the strongest ships.

What is the alternative? If imperialism is impossible to tolerate, what shall be said of democracy? What are its postulates and its methods?

The first basic principle of all true democracy is that all just government is founded upon the inherent rights of all the citizens within the state and of all responsible states, irrespective of their size or strength, in their relations to one another. These rights are capable of definition, should receive effective guarantees and these guarantees should be accorded and secured by voluntary agreement.

America Has Had Moments Of Quasi-Imperialism

This, in broad terms, is the general theory of true democracy, but it is difficult to realize, except between equals in power, in honor and in good will. Democracy may, of course, itself have spasms of imperialism, whenever there is an undue will to power, and there are moments when the will to power, provoked by a sense of wrong or a mission of duty. In this manner the United States of America has had moments of a quasi-imperialism, as in the rescue of Cuba from cruelty, degradation and recurrent revolution and in the ransom of the Philippines from misrule, anarchy and possible transfer to a ruthless exploiting domination. The

pact as for a hundred years has preserved peace on a frontier where contentions could easily be created by made to cover the Pacific Ocean, so far as a Great Britain is concerned?

Japan Has Nothing to Fear From United States

As to Japan, what has she to fear from her oldest and most constant friend, the United States, who has never infringed upon or disputed her complete and equal sovereignty as a nation? If the American people have not approved of Japan's assuming as a right the substitution of herself for Germany in the Shantung peninsula, and have frankly expressed their judgment in this matter, that should not be regarded as an offense; for it is not only morally axiomatic that the privileges, whatever they were, which Germany extorted from China, not being the rightful possessions of China's despoiler, do not pass by conquest because Germany was forced to renounce them, but Japan has now completely justified the American attitude by recently proposing to restore to China what Germany took by force. While it is true that further agreements are expected on the part of China, it would be premature to condemn the proposal of Japan before its entire meaning is understood. If its purpose is that China must make new and valuable concessions in exchange for what are in fact already China's indisputable rights, the claim would, indeed, be preposterous; but if, on the other hand, China is asked to agree upon some reasonable compensation for the services rendered by Japan in securing the expulsion of the Germans from Shantung, the demand might be in effect only a fair settlement of a just obligation.

What is of the highest importance at the present time is that the tendency toward sensationalism should not accentuate distrust of one another in any of the countries to be represented in the conference. It is easy to make unproved accusations, and it is natural also to resent them. The greatest misfortune that could happen at this time would be the conviction on the part of any of the powers that a basis of mutual confidence does not exist and that some one is to be arraigned before the bar of public opinion as a culprit.

On the other hand, there is room, and, indeed, a necessity, for a candid discussion of realities and policies, and it should be thorough. There are certain subjects that must be understood in a manner to satisfy public opinion in all the countries interested. Perhaps the most important of these is the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. If imperialism cannot be tolerated in the control of the Pacific Ocean when practiced by a single nation, what must be said of it as a joint operation on the part of the two most potent maritime empires in the world, possessing navies which, conjoined, would more than double that of the United States? Must this country, confronted by such an alliance, look to its safety by adopting a double standard program?

In view of the fact that the really formidable naval powers are now reduced to three or four, the process of analysis is greatly simplified. There would appear to be no naval power in the world at present that is either to shut off Canada's supplies or to dispute with her any of her possessions. In perfect good faith she confides in the friendly and pacific disposition of the United States on a land frontier of 3,000 miles between the United States and Canada, on which there is not a single fortress for defense on either side, and on the unsalted seas which she divides with us there is not one ship of war. Why should Great Britain have less confidence on the Pacific, since we have no ally there, or anywhere, whose exigencies might drag us into war? If Canada is safe under the shadow of her much larger neighbor, why are not Australia and New Zealand and the many islands the British possession of which has never been contested by the United States? In brief, why should not such a com-

German Marks Missing

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Somebody in Germany is holding out between 500,000,000 and 700,000,000 marks on the government, according to recent reports on the German financial condition received here in official circles. There have been, according to some

estimates, as many as 60,000,000,000 marks bought and sold speculatively, it was explained, but when the German government went looking for funds with which to make its reparations payments between 600,000,000 and 800,000,000 marks of this amount could not be accounted for. Search for the missing marks, it was said, brought to light only about 100,000,000, so the search is being continued.

The explanation of the vanishing German money was believed to be in balances set up in foreign banks by Germans who had sold marks when speculation was rife, and in stores of foreign money hoarded in the homes of thrifty citizens of that republic.



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